

# People.

VOL. IX, NO. 51.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

**NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1900.** 

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# all of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

gation of the International Festial of Laber, Fereshadowing the Close of the Era of International Warfare and Heralding Intel lational Peace.

the Progressive Trade and Labor Orof Greater New York,

MRADES-In accordance with its es hed custom, and acting simultanely with the hosts of International So then throughout the world, the Social-Il again this year celebrate May Day on appropriate demonstration.

Observe that this is the last year of

fineteenth Century—the century of alism, the century of Wage-Slavery; that a new era, the era of Industrial ation, Social Equality and Human m, is plainly dawning. The past, sent, and the signs of the times are rly suggestive of our duty as mili-

scallarly suggestive of our duty as militents in the grand army of liberation.

It is therefore confidently expected
that all the truly progressive laber orminimations of the American metropolis
will aid to the utmost of their ability in
miking this the most imposing manifestation of proletarian solidarity that has
tent taken place on the American contiment, and that their respective memberships will turn out in full force, thereby
giving emphatic evidence of that classconsciousness which is the first requirement of social emancipation.

Too are carnestly requested to send two
despates to the May Day Conference, institued for the purpose of making all
memory arrangements. Union Square
has already been secured from the city
mithorities for the grand mass-meeting
be held there on May 1.

The first meeting of the said Conferme will be held on Saturday, March 31,
3 m., at headquarters of Fourteenth
assembly District, S. L. P., Eleventh
street and First avenue, New York.

For the City Executive Committee:

L. ABELEGON, Organizer.

#### Hartford Steps Up.

HARTFORD, CONN., MARCH 11.—The S. L. P. municipal ticket and platform for this city proved quite a surprise here. As t, all the Hartford dailies published the ticket; some even published the whole Every one interested in the ald staunch S. L. P. knows now at last what is going on and it is to be hoped the workers will do their best to show

the workers will do their best to show of nicely at the hustings.

But in order to spread the necessary work, sinews of war are a necessity.

Having no boodle behind it, the S. L. P. members must dive into their own pockets. In order to combine the useful with the pleasant, it is expected that all friends will make it their business to attend the Commune Festival, to be held March 17, at Germanie Hall. The surplus proceeds will be deveted to the pending campaign.

The Hartford S. L. P. takes its place abreast of the stalwarts throughout the The Hartford S. L. P. takes its place breast of the stalwarts throughout the mid, squarely facing the political, and the same time, the economic music, sturday last. Comrade S. Schulberg dewered a thrilling lecture on Old and New rades Unionism; the result was that here and then a Mixed Alliance was conded. With this as a nucleus, all been may gather that are sick at heart with the old, out-worn practices, and are midy to sail in.

#### Prodding the Animiles.

STRACUSE, N. Y., MARCH 10 .- The unrappers of the Republican and the ratic party in Typographical Unie. 55, were caught unawares at the

The following resolutions were preested by Thomas Crimmins, Charles H. Corrigan and Andrew Canfield, condemnernor Frank Steuenberg, of Idaho, vary member of Boise City Typohical Union, and John L. Kennedy, to Industrial Commission and were

hevers, In the spring of 1889 a strug-legan between the miners of Wardner, a and the mine-owners, Governor, the structure of the mine-owners, Governor, and the miners were the structure of the miners were the structure of the structure of the structure of the legan of the structure of the structure of the structure of the different structure of the structure o

diliers, and, dying from the filthy and allary conditions, denied the consolator religion; and, the consolator religion; and, the consolators, the industrial Commission was last fall to the scene of the trouble to a investigation, and in its report upthe mine-owners and also the civil and report upthe mine-owners and also the civil and are mine-owners and also the civil and a particular and a p

is the state of th

#### S. T. & L. A.!

Stranger-Gompers cigarmakers' Latheir teeth in impotent rage. The S. & L. A. is in full control of Davis &

factory. The obscene Strike and Committeemen, who long fed on the sea, read their doom. Like baffed,

### THE DEBSERIE.

Middle Class, Aboard!—Working Class,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11.-The national convention of the Debs Party met here on the 6th and adjourned day before yesterday after swallowing the Kangaroos, adopting a platform and nominat-ing a Presidential ticket, with Eugene V. Debs for President and the Kangaroo Job Harriman for Vice-President. The convention may be characterized, and its deliberations summed up, in a few words:

"Correctly sized-up in advance by the Socialist Labor Party."

Here is their platform, their official utterance, a thing distilled out of their vir-tues, adopted unanimously, upon motion of their own standard-bearer, Mr. Debs himself:

himself:

1—Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of Government by all the people, irrespective of any

2—The public ownership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

3—The public ownership of all railroads telegraph and telephone companies, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

4—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all other mines, also all oil and gas wells.

5—Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

6—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

6—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

7—All useful inventions to be free to all; the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

8—Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.

9—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

10—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

11—The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters.

12—Abelition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

The demand (Plank 2)—for the public ownership of industries is limited to those industries only that are "controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines." Their nationalization is, accordingly, not placed upon the fact that the capital needed far their operation is private property, and leaves the working-class in wage-slavery; it is placed upon the middle-class, it shall continue private, not withstanding the common of the round of the round of the point of affecting the common of the middle-class, it shall continue private, not withstanding the private ownership exclusions, it shall continue private, not withstanding the private ownership exclusions the wage slave as much as Trust own

ism.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard!
This should suffice. Whatever doubts may have lingered in anyone's mind, there can be none now. As claimed and argued right along in The Propula, the Debs party is a middle-class movement; it either knows nothing of, or, knowing, deliberately ignores the Labor Question; to it there is no such thing as CAPITAL, no such thing as the CLASS STRUGGLE between the Working-Class and the Capitalist-Class; and when it flaunts the flag of Scatalist.

ist-Class; and when it flaunts the flag of Socialism, it does so exactly in the way that the small trader advertises his shoddy goods with an "all-wool" label.

The convention of the Debs party may be justly said to have met, labored and adjourned for no other purpose than to furnish one more and striking proof of the correctness of THE PEOFLE's judgment, of the unerring correctness of conclusions that flow from facts boldly recognized and scientifically arranged.

The Debs party, now merged with its kindred, the Kangaroos, whom the Socialist Labor Party wisely secreted out of its system, henceforth may be known as the "Debserie."

#### Forging Ahead.

STONEHAM, MASS., MARCH 10 .- At the March election the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham polled the following vote: Selectman-Fred E. Baker, 393. Trustee of the Public Library-Will-

jam J. Corcoran Jr., 250. School Commissioner—Frank MacDonald. 276. Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher, 230.

Assessor—John L. White, 209. Overseer of the Poor—Elmer El. Walte,

Overseer of the Poor—Elmer E. Walte, 261.

Our voting strength can be placed at over 200, and as the total vote cast was only about 1,050, it can be seen that our percentage is a good one. At the State election last fall, in a much heavier total we polled 154 votes. The growth here has been of the soundest possible nature. As we have our fall campaign under way, and as we are holding regular meetings, we expect to push the vote still higher. In the surrounding towns we are also doing considerable work. As the field becomes larger, we find that we are able to perform our work with a great deal less effort. One plan which we are maturing is to have a special 10,000 edition of some one of our best pamphlets printed and distribute it throughout the district.

Stoneman Section, S. L. P.

If this paper is being unit to you without you having ordered it, don't return it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial enhantplies expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

# SOCIAL CONTRASTS

### Which We Are Striving To Wipe Out.

### LOOK AT THIS PICTURE. Bulletin of Luxury.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH'S DAY OF HARD LABOR. 12 to 1 p.m...... Dresses for driving 

FIRE ENGINES AS "FAVORS." LITTLE ONES COSTING \$36 EACH WILL BE GIVEN AT A FEAST COSTING \$8

Solid nickel and silver embossed ministure fire engines, costing \$36 each, and menus costing \$8 apiece, will be some of the features of a dinner to be tendered to

the features of a dinner to be tendered to Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, at the Democratic Club on Washington's Birthday evening.

The feat is given by John F. Carroll, John Whalen, John W. Keller, Police Commissioners York and Sexton and other Democratic leaders. Covers will be laid for only twenty.

#### WEDDING OF A PRINCE.

CEREMONY WILL BE PERFORMED AT NEW PORT IN SEPTEMBER. (Special to the New York Times.)

The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to the Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, will take place here during the month of September next, and definite arrangements will be completed when the Prince arrives during the early part of September, when he will be the guest of Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa, known as Beaulieu. Further than this known as Beaulieu. Further than this nothing is definitely known. As soon as the Prince arrives he will be met by his fiances, who will join Mrs. Palmer for the season next week. After the wedding the couple will start for Europe to pass their honeymoon, and at its conclusion they will go to Russia to reside. As far as is known here, Miss Grant has not made known who her bridesmaids or her maid of honor will be, yet it is reported that Miss Clapp is returning from Europe with her mother, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, for this event, and that she will be one of the bridesmaids.

#### LENTEN DIVERSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- Although it is already the second week of Lent, there is still much gayety in Washington. The private theatricals of Monday evening were succeeded by a number of dinners. Senator Depew seems to be the most persistent of entertainers, and ners throughout the Winter. Philadelphia has fallen into the Lenten quiet, and eas, readings and musicales are among the diversions. There has been much travel from Boston, and a great part of it toward Alken, which is very popular with Bostonians. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. B. Peabody and Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody left yesterday for South Carolina. and will finish their Southern tour in Florida.

### MILLIONAIRES SEEKING RECREATION.

The general scattering of people se to continue without cessation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and a party have left for Florida to swell the list of many millionaires under one roof at Palm Beach. Clarence Mackay is in Montreal playing racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the younger, and her children are at Thomasville, Ga., and Secretary Root is in Cubs. The members of the Pierpont Morgan party are Dr. and Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. William Douglass, Robert Warren Whitney, and Miss Hamilton. racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the

#### PALM BEACH'S JOYS.

Among other amusements which Palm Beach affords may be included gambling. There is a "clubhouse" in full blast, and Senator Frank Clark made is complaint and had a raid instituted, which caused much excitement. The rain of the pass week has interfered with golf and with "Alligator Joe," but on the one fine evening there was an open-air cake walk. One of the recreations of the place is a trip on the houseboat to the inlet for luncheon and Mrs. StuyvesantFish was the hostes last Saturday at an affair of this kind Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, of Cleveland have been among the guests at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley (Miss Pauncefote) and Mms. Calve have been

Pauncefote) and Mme. Calve have been among the prominent people at St. Augustins. Mme. Calve left there for the North on Monday.

Other well-known people at Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. William Rocksfeller, Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Mr. Charles N. Vilas, Mr. Daniel H. Carstairs, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews and their four daughters, who are called the "four graces". Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, who have as their guest the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Stokes, Miss Stokes and A. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons and Miss Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins and three children, and Mr. Henry C. Ward. Mr. George J. Gould, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snowden, of Philadelphia, arrived there from Lakewood a few days age.

# AND THEN AT THIS. **Bulletin of Misery.**

NUSBAND'S LIFE WORTH 475. SUM PAID BY RAILBOAD TO WIDOW, WHO

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 2.-William O'Heem, a Pennsylvania Railroad flag-

man, was struck and killed at his post of duty in this city in January. He left a and one child, the latter a baby only onths old. His wife was dangerin at the time, but she arose from her bed to attend the funeral of her husshock. Her friends say she died of a

shock. Her friends say she died or a brokes heart.

Her death reveals the fact that the company persuaded her that she had no claim against the road for her husband's death and induced her to sign away all claim for damages for the death of her husband for \$75. She will be buried today, and the little babe, unless friends care for it, will have to go to an orphanage.

#### THREE BABIES ABANDONED.

UNABLE TO GET FOOD THE MOTHER LEAVES THEM TO THEIR PATE.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Half starvel and almost frozen to death, three little children were discovered in a bare on the second floor of a tenement at No. 401 Bushwick avenue yesmorning.

eman Hartman found the three bable huddled close together in one corner of the room. The oldest, Eddie Miller, is two years of age; the next oldest is one year, while Annie, the baby, is not three months old.

The children were taken to the station house. Mrs. John Miller, mother of the children, became a widow three months ago. Her husband, who was a laborer, died, leaving her in destitute circumstance. Mrs. Miller pawned all of her stance. Mrs. Miller pawned all of her household goods to secure money enough to by food for her babies. Yesterday morning site went away from the miserable level as she called home and did not

### GIRLS CHEAP.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., MARCH 5 .-The word has been passed along the line so energetically during the year that the country is burdened with a prospeople are beginning to believe it. We do not wish to disabuse the public mind even in the smallest degree of this comforting thought, but we are going to say a few things that may not be considered kind or optimistic. First, why, if this great prosperity is really so abundant that all may enjoy it, is it that we read such a want advertisement as this:

WANTED—Girls under 16 handy with the needle; also girls for boning. Apply Birdseye, Somers & Co., French Strip department. Bridgeport Evening Post, Dec. 18.

If we really have the kind of prosper ity that we ought to be proud of why is it that factories are advertising for girls under sixteen years of age to do their work? Do you think that we ought to be proud of the kind of prosperity that advertises, just as the sun is rising on the merriest day of the year, for girls under sixteen to work? Haven't we, after all, in our impulsive American way, figured our prosperity according to the ount of black smoke that rises out of the factory stacks and the lights that flicker overtime through the windows? The fact that the lights shine all night long from the windows of a factory does not mean that the men working under those lights are earning any larger wages than they did during the year 1896. Wages have not been advanced in the factories that find it necessary to advertime for girls under sixteen years to do their work. Why do they want girls under sixteen years of age? Because the girls under that age live at home, and can be hired for that reason more cheaply than women who are entirely dependent upon themselves for support. The girls They begin work at seven o'clock in the morning and they work fintil six o'clock at night. Say they make \$3 a week. That is fifty cents a day! Fifty cents for ten hours' work!

Five cents for one hour's work! What sort of prosperity is this when giris under sixteen years and give them work by which they are enabled to make the magnificent sum of five cents an hour??
You never thought what a nickle

You never thought what a nickle meant, perhaps, before. You never thought it stood for the price of one hour's work for a girl of sixteen, did you? You never thought that it would take a girl two hours to earn the dime that you pay the hootblack for shining your shoes. No wonder some peoples' shoes never know what a shine is. Can't you see the point?

It takes this girl under sixteen one hour to make enough money to buy a pair of shoes strings to keep on the pair of shoes which it took her forty hours of hard work to earn.

And we hear essays urging economy among the poor advanced by broad ciched parasites as the only means of ameliorating the conditions of the poor.

How in the name of heaven are these slaves of madern industry going to be sounomical out of five cents an hour? How are they going to lay saide money for a rainy day?

# IN WINONA, MINN.

Good and Healthful Fruit Born of Agitation and Object Lessons.

WINONA, MINN.-Winone, Minn., is a pretty little city of something over 29,southeast of Minneapolis. There has been a considerable lumbering industry here, but that is near its end, as the available supply of pine timber in the valley of the St. Croix river is nearly exhausted. What the hundreds of sawmill employees will do when the mills finally close down for good, is yet an open question, as is also who have lived on the trade of these workers. Perhaps they all may see the light of Socialism when necessity begins to drive.

#### Early Startings.

A Section of the Party was organized here about two years ago, but as it was at once left to its own resource and its members were inexperienced in carrying on the work and agitation of the Party, it soon lapsed. Two or three earnest comrades were attached to the State Committee as members-at-large, and continued the work as best they could individually. Some months ago they organized the Winona Educational Union on a good Socialist basis, and, with some on a good Socialist basis, and, with some forty members, started active agitation with a view of ultimately coming again into the Party as a Section. Recently the State Committee advised them that whenever they could arrange for a meeting, a speaker would be furnished them. They quickly made arrangements for a meeting for March 3, and State Secretary Davidson, by instruction of the State Committee, sent Comrade W. B. Hammond.

The Winona comrades had a comfortable hall of a normal capacity of about one hundred and fifty, wisely judging that a small hall well filled would be better than a large one half empty; but they underestimated the effect of work they have been doing, and the thorough advertising they gave the meeting, for when eight o'clock came on Saturday evening, the little hall was jammed, the two doorways and the passage were jammed, and the stairway was occupied by would-be auditors unable to get any further. As many as could get in hearing sat or stood with the closest attention for nearly two hours while the speaker put hot shot into capitalism, and demonstrated the necessity of class-conscious political action by the proletarians in their own behalf, the interest being so intense that only occasionally did they permit their evident approval to be manifested by interruptions, until the close, when the applause showed the impression

Sunday afternoon another good audience gathered to hear Comrade Hammond show the superiority of New Trades

show the superiority of New Trades
Unionism, and the same close attention
and interest was manifested.

The meetings were a decided success,
and must bear good fruit. Several huddred leaflets and copies of The Proptle
and Arbetares were distributed, and fiftyfive pamphlets sold. At the close seventeen workingmen came up and applied for membership at large. Thus
there is a good basis for a Section as soon
as it may seem wise to drop the old Educational Union for formal adhesion to the
Party, which will not be long.

Now that we are freed from our Kangaroo handicaps, not only Section Minmeapolis, but the State Committee also
is in better shape than before for aggressive work, and is determined to carry
the war just as far and make it just as
hot as possible. It is hoped to bring
Minnesota up several pegs this Fall.

#### Impeach That Court!

BOSTON, MASS., March &-A verdict of \$25,000 for the plaintiff, in the case of Charles Miller vs. the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is set aside to-day by the full bench of the Suprem Court. A decision in the case was this forenoon, sustaining the exceptions taken by the defendant at the trial in the superior court.

The plaintiff was a brakeman on defendant's railroad, and showed that the negligence of the company, in furnishing an unsafe link for use on a freight train, caused the injury complained of. plaintiff was standing on the car next the engine, waiting to signal the engineer, when the link broke which connected the engine with the car on which he stood, causing the air brake to set, and bringing the train to a stop with a jerk, which threw the plaintiff from the car

which threw the plaintiff from the car and caused the accident.

The court said that the superior court erred in instructing the jury that the defendant was required to keep the links it furnished in proper condition to do their work, and abould prevent the use of dangerous and unsuitable links.

The court further holds that the company did its duty when it furnished a sufficient supply of suitable links, and that it was not bound to keep the links used in proper condition or to prevent the use of dangerous and unsuitable links.

This decision contains althustless to.

links.

This decision contains altogether too many words. It would have been a good deal clearer and simpler to say that the defendant, being a workingman, has no rights the capitalists need respect, and that the Rep-Dem. Courts are there to enforce the principle.

#### Peekskill Village Election.

PERRERILL, N. Y., March 8.—We have just come out of our village election. The 8. L. P. poilled 71 votes; 55 last year. The Party is now on solid ground here. We are taking in now members, and can carry on the agitation upon clean-cut lines. Labor fakins were set up by the Democratic and Republican parties to op-pose us.

# Striking Illustration of Refere Municipalization.

A Colorado Capitalist Editor Who Rants in Favor of "Public Ownership of Publie Utilities" Pushing a Fre Scheme That Will Bring Him Money

WILLIAMSBURG, COLO., March 17 .- The Denver Rocky Mountain News has for some time been carrying and continues to carry at the head of its editorial column the following device:

PUBLIC UTILITIES MUST BELONG TO THE PROPLE

The editor of the paper is one T. M. Patterson. Taking the above motte in connection with certain developments of late, a first class illustration of the "Municipal Ownership Movement" may be de

For about three years toe News has been agitating the question of municipal ownership of public utilities, and has built up so strong a sentiment that, at the last municipal election in Denver, a proposition carried to build a system of water works. This was to be done at the paltry cost of \$4,700,000, which, as any one will see at a glance, was like

finding a system.

Now, it should be kept in mind that the water supply in the arid regions is limited, and it developed that the existing water company had gobbled up every-thing available in the shape of a supply, whereupon the whole proposition fixsled out; not a Councilman voicing the senout; not a counciman voicing the sec-timent that the water supply belonged to the people, and that the folks who had seized this prime necessary of life were so many thieves.

But the most characteristic act of this

But the most characteristic act of this progressive set developed only lately. For some time a company called the "Denver, Boulder, and Northern Railway" has been endesvoring to procure a franchise, giving it the right to build and operate an electric railroad on Sixteenth street in Denver, the use of a viaduct, and other favors, making altogether the most valuable franchise in the gift of the city of Deuver.

The advocacy of this measure would not have attracted half the attention it did, had it not been for the fact that the people who were working for the franchise were the very same "progressivists" who were elected on the "Municipal Ownership" Platform, and who have been revilling the "octopus" in unmeasured terms for its "brutality" toward a "long suffering community."

The Milk in the Coops-nut.

Now kindly recall to mind the terms of the motto quoted above, and to be found at the head of the editorial column of the News, together with the fact that Mr. Patterson is the editor of the paper. Through his organ, through his brasen throat, and through every wire he could pull in the trades unions, "good government clubs," "improvement soci-ctics," and every possible way, Editor l'atterson was by far the most strenuous advocate of the Denver, Boulder &

Northern Railway franchise in the city. Some combinations seem incomprehensible, and this one would unless we could see a little under the surface. Why did Editor Patterson, an advocate of "muni-cipal ownership," work for this fran-chise, thereby flying in the face of his chise, thereby flying in the race of his avowed principles? Here is the reason: He owns a tract of coal land at Boulder; the railroad would build to it; he would be materially benefited in pocket, and there you are.

But the joke of the whole transaction is this: M. D. Currigan, the Alderman who is the advocate of the D., B. & N. in the City Council, is to be rewarded

in the City Council, is to be rewarded by a present of a "loving cup" to be paid for by the subscriptions of a "grateful proletariat" through the medium of Mr. Patterson's News.

This is given as an example of the morals of the bourgois municipal reformer, and of what is back of their movements. The writer has taken pains to look up many such municipalization schemes, and each and every one of them has been manipulated in favor of them has been manipulated in favor of the "taxpayers;" the petit bourgeois. I hope this may help to puncture the swindle which Thus Propuz has long been calling attention to, and warning and warring against.

Wastennam.

#### Haledon Spring Election.

HALEDON, N. J., March 8.-The Secialist Labor Party of this place. Man-chester township, held its first open pri-mary on the 3d instant, under the new spring election law. The election is to be held on the 18th instant. The Re-publicans and Democrats are all in a tangle. The S. L. P. ticket is:

For Township Committee, HENRY PLATE. For Tax Collector, CHAS. BECKERT. For Commissioner of Appeals, JULIUS KAPP, St. ...

#### Elizabeth Town, Pa.

The S. L. P. vote here, just polled is Justice of the Peace-W. H. T.

Road Surveyor W. H. Ran School Director Benjamia

Judge of Election (for Precinct Bus Vista)—W. S. Miller, 30. Inspector of Election—John Allan, W. H. Thomas

Cop or up as you wrong. See all your admittable capital. Seems is in additional to the market for paper and beninkly work at the other.

#### THE PEOPLE.

shed by the Socialist Labor Party, Heni National Socretary, at 51 Bookman stree Room 305, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS Invariably in advance.

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy: 100 to 500 copies, % cent a copy: 500 or more, % cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1890......13,831 In 1892 (Presidential)......21,157 In 1896 (Presidential).........36,564 In 1898......82,204 In 1899 ......85,231

"Goodness is of modest nature, easily discouraged, and, when elbowed in early life by unabashed vices, is ant to retire into extreme privacy -GEORGE ELIOT.

#### CAST ASIDE LIKE A SQUEEZED LEMON

An incident has recently occurred in the Labor Movement of this city that merits contemplation. It serves to illustrate the idiotic utopianism of the "boring-from-within" theory in trades unions run by Labor Fakirs; incidentally it rendere the no less valuable service of holding up to merited scorn the poltroonish tactics once pursued, but now happily discarded for all time, by the Socialist Labor Party in its "trade union policy."

Mr. BEN HANFORD, now an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, is a member of the International Typographical Union, No. 6, in this city. None clearer than he recognized the demoralizing effect of the Labor Fakir upon the working-class. In language, peculiarly his own by its loudness, hysterics and profanity, he unmercifully denounced in conversation the criminal conduct of the Labor Fakirs, those of his own Union in particular; and he drank some, and swore deep to their confusion. Then came the Sun strike; and, with it, a gradual transformation until the point was reached where Mr. HANFORD was found cheek by jowl with the Labor Fakirs of his Union, doing their bidding at all points. About two weeks ago this point was also passed, Mr. H AFORD finding himself anddenly dumped. He ran for delegate of the Journal chapel, and was beaten ignominiously.

What is it that was happening in the

midst of all this? The Labor Fakir has a keen eye for weaknesses of the human nature: he detects these quickly, and with masterful tact exploits them for his own purposes The Socialist "borer from within," whatever other charcteristics may be his, has two leading ones: he is vainglorious, and he is a softy. These two weaknesses the Labor Fakirs regularly turn to advantage at the right moment. That right moment is the strike. Then they push the "borer from within" to the front; they tickle his vanity by giving him opportunities to hear himself talk, and see to it that his fervor is kept at boiling heat by applause; they make him feel important, and gratify his conceit by throwing upon him much work, particularly hard and compromising work; in short. "work" him for all he is worth ;-but despite all the glory, prominence and importance that they seem to heap upon this innocent, they never let go of the helm. This sort of thing is allowed to go on until the Labor Fakirs in charge, in their unerring judgment in such matters, conclude that they have no more use for their Socialist, and he is then simply cashiered. Just about the time when our softy's head is most swollen, when he imagines himself "running things," and congratulates himself that he is about to turn the whole Union into the S. L. P., he finds himself cast aside like a squeezed lemon, useless and powerless; - and that is the end of all his labors.

This is a condensed history of "boring from within," and of the last six or seven months of the instructive life of Mr. HANFORD, himself a Socialist "borer from within." The Labor Fakir is a dispassionate philosopher. He harbors no personal resentments. He is ever ready to use anything that brings grist to his mill. When the Sun strike came, Mr. HANFORD, despite all he had said against them, was just the man whom the Labor Fakirs needed. As a "borer from within," he was to be had for the asking. Accordingly, instead of utilizing the matchless opportunity of the strike as a characterful, well-balanced Socialist would, to preach the gospel of the class-conscious Labor Movement and thus, though at the expense of the Labor Fakirs, help enlighten the wage-slaves, he took the poltroon's course. An opposite course he condemned as "endangering Socialist pro-

paganda in the Union." He went before Section New York with a cowardly strike resolution, he appeared in Cooper Union and many other places with rhapsodies of the stalest and most poisonous pure and simpledom; he "braved" the Courts; and, while it is true that he got his fingers on a \$5-a-day Secret Committeeship, yet it is underiable that, with jaws, logs and arms, he worked like a dray-horse. Just as he was imagining himself at the zenith of his glory, and all-powerful to succeed in his "boring from within," he fell head foremost, cast-off, useless, powerlessbored out.

The poltroon period of the S. L. P. is left far behind. The Socialist Movement now harbors men of different caliber, whom the Labor Fakirs-long familiar only with the softy-vainglorious combination-, now look with amazement on, and whom, with chattering teeth, they decry as "bad Socialists."

#### A SIGNAL SURRENDER.

The Socialist Labor Party is able to report a signal surrender to which it has just forced the Volkszeitung Corporation.

It will be remembered that, on last July 14, that Corporation initiated legal proceedings looking to the plunder of the Party. It will also be remembered that the Party triumphantly resisted the attempt, and blocked the Corporation's contemplated theft of the Party's organ. Once dragged into Court, the Party did not rest satisfied with a mere defensive posture; it took the aggressive; and it carried the war into Africa by means of the very Courts that the Corporation itself had sought to smite the Party with. The result was seven law suits started against the Corporation. Two of these were of such nature that they could be immediately pressed; and in both the Corporation was lassoed and brought down, preliminarily to as complete a come-down in all the others.

The first was a suit for moneys given to the Corporation as trustee for the Party by Comrade Max FORKER. The defection of the Volkszeitung, and its immediate expulsion from the Party, deprived it of all rights in such moneys, \$228. These moneys were sued for: the Corporation tried to escape; failed,-and was forced to pay up like a little gentle-

The second surrender took place eleven

days ago. It was infinitely more significant than the first. At the time that the Volkszeifung was expelled from the Party, the former held, under some previous agreement, a number of "Socialist Almanacs," a valuable Party publication, compiled by LUCIEN SANIAL. This fact was discovered only last January. Suit was immediately instituted for this Party property. The Corporation, with characteristic dishonesty and stupidity, tried a characteristically stupid and dishonest dodge. It answered that it recognized the debt, but that there were two National Executive Committees of the S. L. P.(!!): that both were making the demand, and it could not tell which was the right one (!!); and that it was ready to deposit the property in Court. But the dodge did not work. The Corporation was pushed to the wall, and was forced to surrender unconditionally. Despite its claim-sworn to, be it remembered,-that there were "two N. E. C.'s of the S. L. P.," and that "it could not tell which was the right one," it meekly surrendered on Wednesday, the 9th instant at the headquarters of the S. L.P., 61 Beekman street, the "Almanacs" that it still held, 280 in all, and \$60.72 in payment of those that it had disposed of, besides all the costs of the case.

There will be no let up on this outpost of reaction and corruption. One after another it will have to swallow its own oaths, till its surrender to the Socialist Labor Party, that it sought to betray, will be complete, and the path of the Movement will be clear of such rubbish.

What is this? Heavens what can it mean?

Tyranny, military tyranny, must be

growing more and more brazen.

A card issued by some Timbuctoo Kangtroo body lies before us calling "a mass meeting to protest against the military oppression of the workingmen la Cooper

Can that be? Can the military of the nation have invaded New York's Fan-euil Hall? That certainly is too much! Let us hope it is not so; and that the

workingmen, who are summoned on the card to "come in numbers," did not forget to also come in their clothes: the weather is still too raw for tropical outfits; be sides, we conjecture that, despite the alleged invasion of Cooper Union by the miltary, that honored hall will have been decidedly bleak at the "mass-meeting."

There can be no doubt that Japan is rapidly stepping abreast of her sister capi-talist nations. An item in last week's issue of THE PROPLE told how "Ameri-can," "German," "English" or "French" the Japan capitalists were talking about Socialism. Now comes a dispatch from the Island Empire telling of an appalling tragedy that took place in a factory, the story reading exactly as if it reported one of the occurrences common in America.

A fire broke out at about \$ p. m. in

the lodging-house attached to one KOJINA SHINKO's weaving factory at Komejimu ra. In the factory were thirty-seven girls confined. Thirty-one of the thirty-seven unfortunate proletarian girls suffered an agonizing death. The factory was very usy, and the girls had been locked in as it was feared by the employer that some of them might leave.

"Co-operative Club" was organized in Brooklyn on the 7th instant It proposes to usher in the millennium, and pledged itself, as a first step millenniumward, to non-partisanship. Both the program and the collection of curiosities that constitute the bulk of its charter members were well calculated to draw a smile, when suddenly, from another news arrived that helps to explain the Brooklyn venture.

Several Massachusetts gentlemen, guided by the notorious Rev. B. FAY MILLS. have launched the boss Co-operative Colony scheme yet schemed. The Maine "Socialist" candidate for Governor, Mr. LER-MOND, is not "in it" with them. His scheme contemplated only 100,000 members at \$100 apiece But that scheme is a sardine alongside of the Rev. B, FAY The Rev.'s scheme contemplates MILLS'. 1,000,000 members with a minimum of \$200 each; thus 'starting with a capital of \$200,000,000. "Already," the report continues, and this is the clarifying point therein, that throws light on the Brooklyn move, "one wealthy Brooklynite agreed to subscribe \$1,000,000 of the proposed \$200,000,000." The which edor. having been smelled in Brooklyn, attracted the curios.

There surely is nothing small in this scheme! The Rev. B. FAY MILLS will as a matter of course, appoint himself the Co-operative Chaplain and begin to draw his tithes as fast as suckers bite; and in the meantime, justly foreseeing the hombs that the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will hurl into his caricature of the Co-operative COMMONWEALTH, he will renew his attacks upon the S. L. P. for its intelerance and other, to fakirdom, hateful qualities. The Party may also expect a fresh outbreak from Brooklyn.

The Colorado political and labor crook Mr. D. P. COATES, of the Pueblo Courier. is beginning to stump his toes. His scheme of getting together a Trades Union politcal convention in Colorado (these Pure and Simple misleaders of the workng-class always drop their motte, "No Politics in Unions." when election weather draws near), so as to rope the workers into Bryan's camp, just met in Denver with flat rebuff. It met with even worse. What struck it, when the scheme was presented to the Trades Assembly, Mr. COATES being present to back it up, was nothing short of a double black eye. The Trades Assembly declined to participate. In the speeches made by several delegates against the COATES plan, the 'elief was strongly expressed that "the whole affair would be a farce; the leaders will control matters; and they would thrn over the convention to support one or the other of the old parties." Mr. CDATES took his pill and swallowed it.

We may now expect at any time to hear Mr. COATES and his fellow check-mated crooks denounce the Denver Trades Asembly as "scaba."

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Hardy, Ark., Morgan's Buzz Saw is surely not a paper whose economics or ociology can be quoted with approval. It is hide-bound in the cart-before-thehorse scheme of wanting Socialist money before having Socialist production, a scheme known as Greenbackism. Nevertheless, its natural brightness, and, we believe, its natural honesty, often enables it to see quite clearly through some of the double-dealing schemes of its cor-rupt economic kindred. The below is an instance in point:

Some one down in Texas, whose name is not given, (for obvious reasons, I suppose), wants to nominate Bryan for president, and then give the Democrats h—I in the States. In other words, take the leader of the Democratic party as our leader, and then fight his party by sections. Of all the fool plans ever proposed by wild-eyed anythings this is the cranklest. The proposer of this acheme thinks we might gain a few local offices by this arrangement. Simply a short, shifty cut across the political fields to the political pie counter.

If those to whom the Rich Hill, Mo., Bates County Critic is trying to prove that their conception of Socialism is wrong, take patience to read the paper carefully, they will without much difficulty find in it arguments against itself. For instance:

In one number the Critic, refuting anti-Socialist, declares that Socialism does not propose to change human nawhich is true enough, and in the next issue it announces the principle.

Greatness consists chiefly of unselfish-

which is enough to get one all mixed up. Socialism does not propose to change human nature; it is not a visionary movement. What Socialism proposes to do about human nature is to utilize it. Human nature shuns pain, and submits to it only when unavoidable; human nature also causes a man to think of himself first. These two features are uneradicable from human nature. What Socialism does is to enlighten these natural feeliums: to prove to man, the working class, drst, that the tribulations that now beset it, ARE avoidable, and how; and, secondly, that the individual's own private comfort is unattainable unless manity partakes of it, in other words, that the individual will work best for nimself when he works for all his kind.

All talk about "unselfishness" is either twaddle or fly paper. Socialism, which sims at and alone can compass real individual greatness, banks upon egotism; only, its egotism is not that of the savage, which, being unenlightened, produce are, which being unenlightened, produces parbarism, but is the egotism of the civilized man, which, standing upon the piunacle of the present material possibilities of the race, teaches man that, for the sake of his own individual interests, he is bound to pull together with his fel-low men.

### A SPEECH BY GUESDE.

The Class Struggle Is Not To Be Confounded with the Hunt for Jobs.

The below contains the leading parts of a speech delivered by the illustrious French Socialist, Jules Guesde, at National Congress of French Socialists, held last December in Paris. It was delivered during the debate upon the ques tion whether it was proper for a Socialist to accept office under a capitalist government, the provocation to the debate being the recent acceptance of a seat in the French Cabinet by the Socialist Miller-

The argument of Guesde against the propriety of such acts is cogent and luso cogent and lucid that, although he has only France in mind, his argument casts inestimable light upon what is at bottom of the the practice here on the part of capitalist parties of appointing men to office from the ranks of labor; and it serves also to explain the phenom enon noticeable here quite clearly, of the demoralizing, paralyzing effect, upon the progress of the Labor Movement, of the bestowal of office by the capitalist parties upon working men and their accept ance thereof.

Guesde says:

Guesde says:

"Comrade Zevaes has triumphantly disposed of the attempt to confound the political action on the part of the proletariat at the hustings with the participation in cabinets. He said: Wherever the proletariat, organized into a class-party, that is to say, a party of revolution, can penetrate into an elective assembly, wherever it can penetrate into a citadel of the enemy, it not only has the right, it has the duty to effect a breach and plant a Socialist garrison in a capitalist fort.' (Violent applause.) But there where one does not penetrate by the will of the working class, there where one does not penetrate by the will of the working class, there where one does not penetrate by dint of Socialist power, there where one does not Socialist power, there where one does not penetrate but with the consent, upon the invitation, and consequently in the interest of the capitalist class, Socialism would not step in. (Renewed and violent applause from a certain number of benches.) Comrade Zevaes thus drew the frontier lines—frontier lines not to be crossed—between that part of the public powers which the organized proletariat is to conquer even under the reign of the bourgeoise, and that part of the public powers which it can conquer only at a revoers which it can conquer only at a revo-lutionary period, gun in hand. (Pro-longed applause from the same benches.)

The Class-Struggie Not a Hunt for Jobs.

"I demanded the floor because Viviani sought to lock the Socialist Party in the following dilemma: 'Either no political action, or participation in the cabinet.' I then raised my protest, not in the name of our Labor Party only, not in the name of our friends of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, but of us all, Comrades. I placed myself back twenty years, when, despite our long conflicts, and the animosities that arose among ourselves, we were unanimous in pushing the workingmen to organize pushing the workingmen to organize themselves into a class party, saying to them: 'Quit the bourgeois general staffs, that have kept you divided until now; do not bother either about their politi-cal complexions, their metaphysical or re-ligious differences; 'victims of modern so-

cal complexions, their metaphysical or religious differences; victims of modern society, you can count only with yourselves to put an end to the old world of
exploitation; organize yourselve upon
your own class ground, into a castinct
political party; take your stand against
the idle bourgeoisie, as the class that
represents all labor and that means to
constitute the whole of society.

"If, while the ones and others of us
were holding such language, some one had
come up and said to us: "This necessary
class-divison that you preach to the
proletariat, that new party, that new
policy, that you call upon it to adopt at
the risk of its work, its bread and the
bread of its wives and children, all that
will necessarily—Vivianl said "inturally"
—run out into a cabinet position, awarded
to one of us in a bourgeois Government,
you would all have risen like one man
to denounce such a calumny (violent applause from a large number of benches.
Protesis from others.), to denounce such
an insult, and to affirm that never would
the man be found among us CAPARLE or
CONFOUNDING THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITH
THE HUNT FOR CABINET JORS.

"In a society, based upon the antagon-

"In a society, based upon the antagon ism of classes, it is out of all question to unite the two classes in a government charged with applying the law, that is to say, charged with causing the legality of the capitalist and dominant class to be respected. The two classes to be respected. The two classes could not merge in their political expres-sions, so long as they are mortally di-vided upon the economic field.

"I have the right to ask what power does this new method of collaboration in the cabinet bring to the Socialist Party's Well, the one thing that stick out above all others in the experience of several months, and that none can gainsay, is the total impotence of a stray Socialist amidst a ministerial capitalist majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that he represents, he is annulled. He, the representative of SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, is annulled by the majority of his colleagues, who, themselves, are, necessarily and compulsorily so, the representatives of SOCIAL CONSERVATISM. Whatever reform he might broach, and the only ones he can enforce by decree, are not even crumbs of reform, they are make-believes, they are libels on reform, (Gueade here proceeds to cite a striking illustration. The Chamber of Deputies, having, after years of Socialist Struggle, finally yielded to the demand of a Socialist Deputy, and passed an Act whereby at least one-half of the Superior Council of Labor shall be subject to election by the workingmen, the decree of the cabinet thereupon overrode the Act of the Chamber. Of the sixty-six members of the Council of Labor, the cabinet ordered only twenty-two to be elected by the workingmen, leaving these is an absolute minority of one-third, and thus Millerand was simply annulled.)

"If such a slight reform met with such a fate despite the presence of his Socialist Millerand in the cabinet, then no one—neither Viviani, nor Jaures, nor any of those others who, with motives to which I repider homage, have sought to defend the presence of Millerand in the cabinet, each of the Socialist minister, crying in the capitalist desert. (Renewed applause.) This impotence above—and this is the most errous feature of the case—finds its reflex in broken hopes below. Oh! when it was known that a Socialist had reached power, a cry of joy went up from one end to the other of the workingmen's world. Was it not the dawn of a better day? Yes. People gathered confidence; and the workingmen rose; they came out of their sepulchres of Creasot; in the

East they broke through their 'sanitary cordon' that held them in and that had kept both the Socialist and the trades union idea from breaking their way through to them. Their turn had come, seeing that one of their people was, in the Government. To the cry of 'Forward!' they put themselves on march. But the Issue, the issue of those morrow-less hopes, how can that be contemplated without terror? (Violent appleuse.). "Confiding in the new facts, the masses had said to themselves that bey could now move on to the acquisition of their own; but on their route they met the identical gendarmerie, the identical police, the identical magistracy, the identical infantry, the identical cavalry; and they were charged upon; and they were dispersed; and they were knocked down with the identical vigor of before by what is styled 'bourgeois justice.' (Renewed applause.)... Nor could those be wanting, in the event of such a state of things continuing, who would pronounce Socialism, not temporarily only, but definitely bankrupt!

No False Hopos; Ever the Clear issue.

#### No False Hopes; Ever the Clear is "And, yef, what is Socialism? What

has it preached to the proletariat everywhere, and at all times? It has said to the proletariat: Organize yourself: transport the antagonisms of classes, found on the economic field where they are perpetrated against you, over to the political field where alone they can come political hein where alone they can come to a head; selze the public powers; become master of the State. Then, instead of being subject to capitalist law, you will enact Socialist law; then, capitalist property, which exists only because it has for its support all the repressive forces of the State, this capitalist property that crushes you could and must disappear. You could transform it into social property in the same way that feudal property could be transformed into bourgeois property by the Revolution of last century. The day power is in your hands, that day will you be free; the day power is in your hands, that day will you be emancipated; the day power is in your hands, that day your misery and servitude will be at an end. Yours be the factories, the instruments of labor, the means of production. Instead of being a class under another class; instead of being the slave of the machine, you will, under the social ownership of the machine, be master of its product; you will dominate production of which, to-day, you are but the toy and the victim; you will organize it for your use. That will mean the rise of the new world of equality and freedom; it will be a day when the battle for power, instead of being as until now the defeat of the proletariat, will be ended in the defeat of the capitalist class?

"But, having allowed the proletariat to believe that, by virtue of a seat in the cabinet having been accorded to one of its people, Socialism had really conquered power, then it rises to demand of you the promised realities; it says to one of its people, Socialism had really conquered power, then it rises to demand of you the promised realities; it says to the capitalist abonet minister is annulled as under the cabinets where capitalism had all the seats! I affirm that such a state of things, if not promptly put an end to, would bring on the hopeless bankruptcy of Socialism. The workingmen, looking upon themselves as dupes, will, some of them, give an ear to the 'propaganda of deed;' they will say: 'Seeing tha to a head; seize the public powers; be come master of the State. Then,

turns out no better than the other political parties, that we are condemned to the function of step-ladder for those who hain themselves to our shoulders in order to fise to power, let us take hold of things, having found nothing from the side of men.' Men having deceived them, they will have faith in the elements only, in the alchemy of revolution only, and the alchemy of revolution only, and will have raised recruits to Anarchy you will have raised recruits to Anarchy, (Prolonged applause from certain benches; groans from others.) Other workingmen, on the other hand, having lost all hope, even in the alchemy of revolution, will return home decided to take no further interest in anything or any-body, to let things slide, seeing that, whatever the change, to them it is always the same.

### Why Workingmen Are Given Johe by

"Such is the first reverse of that alleged new weapon that people wish to place in your hands. But there are others. When capitalist governments decide to make room in their midst for a Socialist, that is to say, for a man whom the day bethey denounced as the born enemy fore they denounced as the born enemy of all society and all civilization, they do so in their own interest, not in the interest of Socialism. Their purpose is to lull Socialism to sleep. It is thus that the provisional government of 1848, when it turned to Albert and Louis Blanc, whom it transformed into hostages, did so only for the purpose of disarming, to the extent that it was possible, the radical demands of the workingmen, at the time backed up with workingmen's arms. extent that it was possible, the radical demands of the workingmen, at the time backed up with workingmen's arms. . They are to-day only continuing that sys-tem of hostages. When a Waldeck-Rousseau a few months ago took into Rousseau a few months ago took into his cabinet as a collaborator one of the men whom he fought to the knife at the last general elections, whom he denounced from one end of France to the other as a veritable public danger, when he invited a Socialist, a collectivist, to a seat near him, he had also but one object in view, to wit, to paralyze Socialist action, to prevent the organized workers and revolutionary Socialists from firing upon him, Waldeck-Rousseau, out of fear lest they wound whom? the Socialist Millerand!" (Applause and violent demonstrations).

[The senographic and official report of the Congress, in a neat paper-covered vol-ume of 502 pages, in French, can be had at the Labor News Company, No. 147 East Twenty-third street. Price, \$1.]

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANYE SEE SEE SE

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 234 Street.



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonatha

BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard a ridio ous man talk last evening.

UNCLE SAM-What makes you think

be was ridiculous?
B. J.—He was coousing the rights of the working class. U. S.-Is that ridiculous?

B. J.-Why, certainly. It is ridical lous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called

U. S .- So-called misery? B. J .- Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are

due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aresion to work. U. S .- You are quite sure of that?

B. J.-Why, certainly. A man, to conomy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

. U. S .- That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.-I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous. U. S .- I want you first to agree with

me that you are a Heathen Chinee. B J.-But I am not.

U. S .- Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your trous what else can you be but a Heathen Cal B. J.-But my eyes don't slant down

ward; I don't carry a pig-tail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking noncense You are off on your premises.

U. S .- But you will agree that, if my premises were right, my conclusion the you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J .- Yes, it would; but they aren't U. S .- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and the capacity of "push, hard wone economy" to place a man in weeter, were correct, I would agree with the ridical one to espouse the men's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are

B. J.-Well, let's look into my pres

ines.

ises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When yestarted, you incurred the very utilerror of starting with a debatable prosition for your premises, and then tryle to debate the conclusion. The real point os settle is that which you took for "fact." I deny your premises or "fact in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is true that the misery and the powert the working class is due in any month to their extravagance, immorality aversion to work. Each of these actions is false. Neither is it true teconomy, push and hard work are to put a man in comfort. Now, to your proofs. Begin with the "gance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem—

B. J.—Hem; well—hem— U. S.—Stuck! Proceed on his "land rality

rality."

B. J.—Well—hem—well—
U. S.—Stuck again. Now take up its
aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem. hem! Well—
U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now, where. Even the lying census reports
don't allow the average workingman
\$1 a day from year end to year
What is there to economise on? If a
man has to hire himself to a capitalist
can't get more pay than his market value. what is there to economic on man has to hire himself to a capitalist a can't get more puy than his market value and that is determined by the supply labor and the demand. If he get job, the price is barely enough to along with. In order to get along with out hiring himself he must have capted enough to employ others. Where is going to get that capital from? In poverty of the workingman is a most of aversion to work or the like, of the private ownership of the machine to work with; he not owning their sell himself in wage slavery and selavery allows no margin to rise fif economy were a wealth-producer, the workers would be mill maires, the millionaires would be paupers, invest in some Labor News Committee the millionaires would be paupers, invest in some Labor News Committee the first of them will have your head the effect of a duster neglected house.

### Lectures.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 18—C. G. Teche, "Religion of Clailsm," Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washing

CLEVELAND, O. March 21.—"Boctalism and Labor Lation." 1058 Payne avenue, corner prostreet.

DETROIT MICH.

March 18—Henry Ulbricht; "College of the College of

NEW YORK.

March 16—Thos. A. Hickey, "What March 16—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Socialism." 1890 Third avenue.

March 18—A. S. Brown, "The Sire of Freedom." Headquarters 21d A. D. Eest 100th street.

March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hocialism." Headquarters 12th A. March. 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Hoci

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
March 17—Commune Festival, Corregan, speaker; entertainment and Central Hell, corner of Clinton and Ital avanues.

SAN PRANCISCO, CAL. March 18—"Socialist Labor Part March 1000 Market street (F. Castie.).

March 25 Jane A. Beniston, "The ling Slavery," 909 Market street (F)

# PHILITIVE ACCUMULATION.

Junery Tales Dispelled, and Facts About
It Established,

The accumulation of capital presupseposes capitalistic production; capitalistic production presupposes the pre-existence of considerable masses of capital and of labor power at the command of sanufacturers of commodities. The whole povement, therefore, seems to turn in a ricleus circle, out of which we can only st by supposing a primitive accumulaties (previous accumulation of Adam Smith) preceding capitalistic accumulation; an accumulation not the result of es capitalist mode of production, but s starting point.

#### Borns-Pocus of old Political Economy

This primitive accumulation plays in citical economy about the same part ple, and thereupon sin fell on the hurace. Its origin is supposed to be the past. In times long gone by there sees two sorts of people; one, the dili-ent, intelligent, and, above all, frugal

fite; the other, lazy rascals, spending their substance, and more, in riotous liv-ing. The legend of theological original siz tells us certainly how man came to be condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but the history of economic original sin reveals to us that there are people to whom this is by no means essential. Never mind! Thus it means essential. Never mind! Thus it came to pass that the former sort accumulated wealth, and the latter sort had at last nothing to sell except their own atios. And from this original sin dates the poverty of the great majority that, despits all its labor, has up to now nothing to sell but itself, and the wealth of the few that increases constantly, although they have long ceased to work. Such inaipid childishness is every day oreached to us in the defence of property. M. Thiers, e. g., had the assurance to repeat it with all the solemnity of a statesman, to the French people, once so spirituel. But as soon as the question of property crops up, it becomes the sacred duty to proclaim the intellectual food of the infant as the one thing fit for all ages and for all stages of development. In actual history it is notorious that conquest, enslavement, robbery, murder, briefly force, play the general part. In the tender annals of political economy the idyllic reigns from time immemorial. "Right" and "labor" were from all the time the sole means of enrichment, the present year of course always excepted. As a matter of fact, the methods of primitive accumulation are anything but idyllic.

The Process of Forming the "Free came to pass that the former sort accu-

### Laborer."

In themselves money and commodities are no more capital than are the means of production and of subsistence. They want transforming into capital. But this transformation itself can only take place under certain circumstances, that centre in this, viz., that two very different kinds of commodity-possessors must come face to face and late contact; on the one hand, the owners of money. means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of Free laborers, in the double sense and parcel of the means of production, as is the case of slaves, hondsmen, etc., nor so the means of production belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprithem, as in the case of peasant proprieters; they are, therefore, free from, unencumbered by, any means of production
of their own. With this polarization of
the market for commodities, the fundamental conditions of capitalist producties are given. The capitalist aystem
presupposes the complete separation of
the laborers from all property in the
means by which they can realize their
laber. As soon as capitalist preduction is once on its own legs, it not only
maintains this separation, but reproduces
it on a coatinually extending scale. The
process, therefore, that clears the way
for the capitalist system can be none
other than the process which takes away
from the laborer the possession of his
means of production; a process that
transforms, on the one hand, the social
means of subsistence and of production
into capital; on the other, the immediate
producters into wage laborers. The socalled primitive accumulation, therefore,
is asthing else than the historical process of divorcing the producer from the
means of production. It appears as
primitive, because it forms the prehistoric stage of capital and of the mode of
production corresponding with it.

The economic structure of capitalistic
society has grown out of the economic
structure of fendal society. The dissostructure of fendal society. The dissostructure of fendal society.

The immediate anadyses the value. eters; they are, therefore, free from, un-

ndman to Wage Slave. The immediate producer, the laborer, hi only dispose of his own person as he had ceased to be attached to the sell, and ceased to be the slave, serf, ar beadman of another. To become a miler of labor power, who carries commodity wherever he finds a marbet he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and journeymen, and the impediments of their labor regulations. Heace, the historical movement which changes the producers into wage workers appears, on the one hand, as their maneipation from serfdom and from the etims of the guilds, and this side alone ustate for our capitalist historians. But, the other hand, these new freedmen means sellers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of graduction, and of all the remains of graduction, and of all the remains of existence afforded by the side fendal arrangements. And the history of this their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of least and fire.

the Ladder by Which Eose the Capitalist. The industrial capitalists, these new The industrial capitalists, the possessors of the guid masters of handlerafts, at also the founds lords, the possessors are the structure of wealth. In this research against their conquest of social power appears as the fruit of a victorious strugger bota against feudal lordship and its reveiting prerognitives, and against the side and the fetters they had on the side are development of production and the few exploitation of man by man. The e

once on a time made himself the master of his patronus.

Law and Order Starting Point of Cap

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage laborer as well as to the capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer. The advance consisted in a change of form of this servitude, in the transformation of feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. To under-stand its march, we need not go back very far. Although we come across the first beginnings of capitalist production as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, sporadically, in certain towns of the Mediterranean, the capitalistic era dates from the sixteenth century. Wherever it appears, the abolition of serfdom has been long effected, and the highest development of the middle ages, the existence of sovereign towns, has long been

In the history of primitive accumulation, all revolutions are epoch making that act as levers for the capitalist class in course of formation; but, above all, those moments when great masses of men means of subsistence, and hurled as free and "unattached" proletarians on the labor market. The expropriation of the agricultural producer, of the, peasant, from the soil, is the basis of the whole process. The history of this expropriation, in different countries, assumes different aspects, and runs through its various phases in different orders of succession, and at different periods.—Marx's Capital.

### SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.**



Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

cialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appro-

#### WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What Is Eocialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the

United States.

Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. 2 "Municipal Ownership"
3. The Money Question.
4. Inventions.
5. School P. injeipal Ownership" a la the S.

The Money Invention. Behool Education. Child Labor. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle:
The More We Produce, the Less We Get.
Why?

Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class. The Democratic-Republican Party. The Socialist Labor Party.

SI.SO PER THOUSAND.

#### THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalisers.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.

2. Owners of City Real Estate.

Why They Want to Municipalise.

Hankruptcy Records of 1894.

Why Middle Class Municipalisation Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.

3. Middle Class Municipalisation Means Increased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalisation.

Bocialist Municipalisation.

1. Election of Foremen by Employees.

2. Minimum Salary.

2. Relief Fund.

4. Homes fer the People.

6. Taxation.—This parsgraph is fine; it station can be when the Lower to tax is in the hands of the Bocialist proleirariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalist. We won't do a thing to them!

6. Public Schools.

7. Labor Exchanges.

8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.

9. The Unemployed.

40. The Imperative Mandate.

11. Politics and the Class Struggle, A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

51.50 PER THOUSAND.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR

PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

Those Siamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party being "opposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompere counter. But fertunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade union-a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a goal, and which sees in every strike and every boycott a step toward that goal. This leafest is a clear-out exposition of the difference between the takir-led, pure and simple, and the class-conticutus Socialist. It gives in brief a compete history of trade unions in connection with the development of Canitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

The Class Biruggie.
Origin of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
The Merchandise Laber Power.
The Merchandise Laber Power.
What Determines the Price of Labor Power.
Historic Development of Capitalian

1. Period of Competition. Capitalian
Class During this Period.
Period of Transition the Period.
Period of Transition the Period.
Period of Transition Capitalian.
Burness of "Government."
Foundation of Capitalian.
Burness and Bogottis-Once Powerful; now
Impotent.
Socialist Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor

Trades Unions of Europe-No Labor Pakir.

"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America-Fakirs as Plentiful as Dewdreps on a Spring Moralng.

Why the "Pure and Simple" Union is Dying.

Why the Socialist Union is Growing.

Up With the Crimons Enamer.



## DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged ... \$6,275.52
Received from D P. Conference,
per E. Sifi, fin sec. ... 175.00
Received from D. P. Commitmittee, per C. Peterson,
combiner ... 143.01 cashier C. Feterson, cashier Received for Minor Fund (B. F. Keinard, \$25; L. Sanial, New York, and E. Constant, St. Paul) 143.01

30.00 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the DAILY PROPLE Conference of New York:

\$289.25

#### THE DAILY PEOPLE PRESS BOUGHT.

On Friday last March 9, a double press and a complete stereotyping outfit were bought for the DAILY PEOPLE from the well-known firm of R. Hoe & Co. The press prints 24,000 six or eight-page pa-pers per hour. It is to be delivered on June 15.

#### DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of William F Hoffmann, will render the following programme at the concert to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 25, 1900 for the benefit of the Daily Prople FUND. The concert begins at 3:30 p.m.:

PART 1.

1—Preiude to "Meistersinger" ... Wagner.
2—g, Intermezzo, "Cavalliera Rusticana" ... Masacagni
b, Serenade ... Moszkowski
4—Violin Solo ... Wieniawski
5—Butte, "Carmen" ... Bizet
2, Aragonaise; b, Intermezzo (Flute
Solo, Mr. J. Spindler); c, Les Dragons d'Alaca; d, Les Toreador.

PART IL.

1—Hungarian Dance ... Braham
2—s, Evening Song; b, Valse,
3—Lost Chord ... Sullivan
4—Slavic Dance ... Dvorak
5—Rhapsody No. II ... Liszt

#### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of Sunday, March 11, 9. S. Cooper was chairman and Comrade G. Atkins, secretary pro tem. A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch 10. 2, Scandinavian Section, presented redentials and was seated.

A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch
No. 2. Scandinavian Section, presented
credentials and was seated.
A communication from Section New
York was received and referred to the
Entertainment Committee.
Organizer reported that a Dally ProPLE mass-meeting will be held, at the
clubhouse of the Thity-fourth and Thirtyfith Assembly Districts, for which good
speakers will be secured, and comrades
and sympathizers attendance is invited.
Entertainment Committee reported
great activity in completing all necessary
arrangements for the Dally Prople Festival, which promises to be a success in
every respect, and one that will surpass
all previous party festivals. That comrades should send on gifts for the Fair of
every mature, regardless of their cost.
Roll-call showed the following organizations represented:
MANHATTAN—Fourth, Sixth and

Pledges, part-payment upon which are

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.

Don't write on tiasue paper. Don't write with pencil. Don't write with a broom stick if

oothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crowd your lines. Don't begin at the uppermost edge of

Don't abbreviate.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.

Don't write your signature as though ou wished to remain incognito.

Don't write proper names so as to in-sure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

#### A Seeming Contradiction Explained.

A Seeming Contradiction Explained.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I, and many other cigarmakers here in Boston, read with much interest the article in This Propries of to-day headed "Clear the Way." One may not think so at first, but it is all the same a fact, that that report of the conduct of the "gentlemen in the Strike Committee business" fits in with our recent experience here with Strasser and Wood.

Here in Boston the cigarmakers atruck against a reduction in wages; in fact it was a lock-out to enforce a reduction. Down come Strasser and Wood and ordered us all back to work, with the threat that we will be denounced as scabs if we don't go back to work.

In New York, where the shop of Davis & Co. voted against striking, the Strike Committee of this same Strasser Union orders the men to strike, with the threat that they will be denounced as scabs if they do go back to work.

At first sight this looks like a contradiction. Both orders are given for the identical reason. In Boston, where all the cigarmakers are members of the I. C. M. U., a strike neither brings in initiation fees nor dues, but on the contrary would cost the union a good deal of money in out-of-work benefit. The Strasser institution is not for that.

On the other hand, in Davis & Co., of New York, where few members of the I. C. M. U. were at work, a strike would cost the union a good deal of money in out-of-work benefit. The Strasser institution is not for that.

That is the secret of the seeming contradiction, and thus the Boston experience and the New York experience supplement each other.

Just smesh that gang!

Boston, Mass., March 11.

We Can't: Who Can?

TO THE PEOPLE—Can you crack the following conundrum for me? At a meeting of a sick and death benefit association in Brookiyn, the celebrated agent of 520 per cear. Miller, Fred Schaefer, a Kangaroo of the inner circle, distabuted a circular among the (politically) sick and death members, in which all "Genossen" are invited to attend a Commune festival, arranged by "Groupe Bushwick," and at which "Genosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." The circular goes on in the bombastic style of Ansrchy, to invite all "true friends of freedom and humanity to bring along their friends and families and to celebrate in honor of the heroic fighters for freedom and justice, who willingly spilled their heart-blood for humanity, bebind the barricades of Parks." And it especialty appears to all those "Genossen" who, "in spite of all the recent kicks and spilts in their ranks, are yet willing to go ahead and fight along and join hands and with a united front and on a broad basis fight the capitalist class—at least once a year" (with lager bler and pretsels).

Now, then, what I would like to know is this: Is Johann Most, in thus throwing these as the Kangarooa, acting as an individual Individualist? or does Frits Schaefer, in his act of distributing the kisses upon the cheeks and lovely mouths of the Kanga, look for a job (of which he is sorely in need) as organizer of Anarchistic groups, being on the work were since that other felliow, 520 per fent. Miller, busted up? or, are the "groups" and the Kanga coing collectively for the purpose of uniting the Anarchists, freaks, Kangarooa, acting as an individual states and decoy-ducks with the Debsites, and are they looking around to crawi into the hole for which they have been on the lookout ever since the Kangawer sent hopping down the stairs of The Profitz office on the night of last July 107 Can you tell me?

New York, March 10.

species will be secured, and comrades and sympathizers' attendance is invited. The comparison of the property of the comparison of the control of the comparison of the control of the con

Greeing His Way.

TO THE PEOPLE—Having been raised a Republican it was only natural I should remain such; but seeing so much injustice in the way of railroad transportation rates, the unlimited commission of middle men; the number of merchants in a small town selling goods of the same class that less than on-effith of that number could handle; the misery of the wage earners, etc. all this set me to thinking. There wer, a great many populists around, whom I could talk to, but they appeared to know about on much as I do.

I was in favor of paper money with coin for small change, therefore I did not like their 'free silver' plank, and beside I was taught different. But a certain person gained my confidence to whom I told my own opinions, the outgrowth of what I had seen, whereupon he thought I was a Socialist. I thought if my views were socialistic, then Socialism was not as bed as I had been taught. Afterwards, being where I could get Socialist and populies literature, I was easer to learn up on such subjects.

We get a Republican paper sent by an unknown party, I read if that I may get all aides, but the editorials are most nauscous to the mind—such outrageous lies. The following is an agreed from an editorial found in the Kannas City Weekly Jesusai of February I. 1900:

There is no other nation in the world, not even the proud American poople, that can constantly charge Great Britain with being an oppressor.—A also size on our forefathers, is it not?

A sample copy of Tan Pawis was severed.

Elisworth, Kansas, March 1.

He also would like Te Kase.

TO THE PEOPLE—Your correspondent in the issue of February 29 forgot to mention about that benefit for the "Sun Strikers." If you remember, all the papers, including the printers' paper, the American Workman (!f.) said that the affair was a grand success, the theatre was crowded. If this was the case, how does it come about that the association that managed the benefit lost, it is said on good authority, nearly \$2,000. If the theatre was crowded, how many guests were there, otherwise, in slang language, called "dead-heads".

Somebody must have got a rebate from

otherwise, in stang sauguage, the safe?

Somebody must have got a rebate from that \$800 that was paid to the orchestra. As this was not an affair of the union, of course no information can be got from the officers.

I merely write this as a sort of supplement to the letter of February 29.

Anyhow it would be interesting to hear a report as to how much the strikers got from the benefit. We might then know how much it benefited somebody else.

Jersey City, March 10.

Hot-Waler Schemes of Fahirism.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As one of the many illustrations of the radiant beauty of the "pure and simple" trades unlou, the readers of This Propile will surely be interested to know of a certain experience made by Debs in this, his this year's convention city, when he "lectured" here a year ago. He had long had an ambition to "impress" an Indianapolis audience, and sasked his friends here to arrange for him to speak under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. This they immediately set about doing, but it did not come so easily. There were "difficulties" in the way.

The city street rallway company happened just at that time to be seeking to convince the State Legislature of the advisability of passing an enabling act whereby the company might get a thirty-four years extension of its franchise with a five cent or six-for-a-quarier fare. The city officials had aiready been "seen." and the company had a very astute ally in the Democratic Mayor, an ignoramus, who can not speak two consecutive sentences grammatically. The company had as willing, if not as valuable, allies in the "habor leaders" who were at that time in control of the Central Labor Union. And here lay the difficulties in the way of Debs lecture. These leaders were afraid "the oracior" might make some reference to the street car deal, and they, accordingly, undertook to silentify ignore the matter of his lecture, and they succeeded for a while; but presently they found that a meeting would be arranged whether they had charge of it or not. Then they appointed a hostile committee. After a week or two of inaction, the committee reported back that it found a meeting at the time "impractical." and recommended a postponement for the smallest in the city, and complete arrangements.

But the "labor leaders" had by no menus seen their finish yet. They had several

Boultes. Sowers and the committee was finally compelled to engage a hall, one of the smallest in the city, and complete arrangements "labor leaders" had by no menus seen their finish yet. They had several more cards to play. Debs telegraphed that he would arrive at mid-day. The committee was to meet him at the station, pilot him to a hotel, which the Mayor owas here, and closet them together. If this was found not enough, the Mayor was to call in some of his convivial friends, and Debs was to be got into good condition to be sick in the evening. This card the course of events compelled them to discard, and draw again. Debs did not come to town until a half as hour before the meeting. Resolutions were then quickly drawn up, advocating the street car deal; arrangements were quickly made for packing the hall; the chairman was to allow no one on the platform except Debs and himself; and then, if Debs attacked the deal, one of the audience, a member of the painters union, was to spring the resolutions, the question was to be put, the chairman was to declare the resolutions carried, whether or no, and immediately adjourn the meeting. But the trouble was all for naught, for Debs didn't mention the deal.

Great is Tops:

[Great are the noble central labor bodies.

Great are the noble central labor bodies.

[Great are the noble central labor bodies.

motives.

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—The Darky Prorts will be a once cent paper. It will have a weekly edition of the same cost as the present.

The Darky Propis "due stamp" is a device of the Daily People Conference to raise funds with for that paper. A special card is provided in which are pasted stamps to the amount of money contributed; thus one can easily preserve the evidence of the aid he has given in establishing the paper.

4TH A. D., NEW YORK.—As stated on a previous occasion, no notices can be accepted from subdivisions of Section New York. There being so many subdivisions, they would crowd out all other Party notices. This Provia can recognise only the Sections, not the subdivisions. Within 4 months we are to have our DALY. These all this difficulty will be removed.

"TOM MEYERS," SYRACUSE, N. Y.— Why, of course; send on all the facts you can get about the preclous James M. Lynch of the Typographical Union. We are in-formed that that maledorous individual is the swest-odorous Ben Hanford's candidate for President of the L. T. U.

cently lent me, which I have just finished reading. The Socialist Labor Party platform in that paper is the first I have even seen, and I must say there is not a thing in that platform that I can condemn.

M. L. A. croft and Greely's "Conflict between the

croft and Greely's "Conflict between the States."

Most assuredly Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is invaluable for the study of pellitical economy. Pollitical economy would be in the air without sociology, and Morgan's "Ancient Society" lays a foundation of granite for that study.

The decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the l'arty's name and emblem is not hishing on any other State, any more than any decision by the courts of one State is binding elsewhere. But the same as these other decisions, the decisions in this State on the Party's matter have their weight when cited elsewhere. But this question is purely academic. The Party stands safe everywhere.

As to your remaining thousand and one questions, wait till next week; make now room for the next man on the file.

J. S. P., HARTFORD, CONN.—If you

J. S. P., HARTFORD, CONN.-If you have any facts for your denunciation "Cut-Finger-Tips" write them up, and you letter will be published. Baid denunciation are excluded from these columns.

"ADVERTISER," NEW YORK.—If the Volkszeitang tries to get advertisementa, claiming a circulation of 22,000, it is trying to raise money under false pretences, a criminal offense. The paper has no 22,000; it has no 15,000; it has no 18,000; it has no 10,000; it has no 10,000 it has no 10,000, it has no 10,000, and no 8,000 and no 7,000. It has barely 6,000, and that is falling off. It is thoroughly discredited among the German workingmen.

thoroughly discredited among the German workingmen.

E. T. P., WEST HAVEN, CONN.—You see, it is this way. These "progressive" members in Strasser's cigarmakers' union were in the habit of "attending Socialist meetings," "woting appropriations for the S. L. P." and all such things; but inside the union they did nothing to knock out the fakirs. That went on for a time, and then a change came. With the decline in the condition of the workers, quite a number of these "progressives" found a living hard to be made, and began to try and live of the union by getting on strike, label and other committee swindless. This had, of course, a demoralizing effect upon them. While, on the one side, these men were sinking in morale, on the other, the Party with the tother way. We all an rived at the parties of the roads. The rived at the parties of the roads. The rived at the parties of the roads. The divorce had to come. The Party's attitude demands of all who called hemselves Socialists, and especially fitted themselves Socialists, and especially fitted were members, to stand up and fight as class-conscious, clean-handed men. Many of these "progressives" couldn't and wouldn't. Three-fourths of their present rage proceeds from the consciousness that the Party weighed them and found them wanting. They are angry at themselves for not being able to perform the man's work demands of them.

F. J., CARTHAGE, MO.—Yes; send us

that story of Debs' backers in Missouri.

J. B. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Yes, the Philadelphia Tagebiat did make an answer to that charge about its having endorsed a capitalist politician. But its answer was even worse than the original offense. It stated that "it matters not whether he candidate is a Republican. a Democrat or a Socialist; HE IS A GERMAN" II The preachings and the practices of these alleged nationality and practices German linguism; "Alte Genossen" Socialists in this country are an odd patchwork. They preach interthey preach the class struggle and practise "peesiness;" they preach political purity and practise, political corruption; they preach the Revolution and cultivate popringlys is that they have the superstition that they are it?

D. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As far as

D. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As far as we can judge the Stabl-Volkaseiteng acheme to loot the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is knocked into a cocked hat.

D. S. W., TRENTON, N. J.—The Single Tax is one of those cheap inventions that captivate the ignorant, because there ignor-ance finds itself able and at ease.

ance finds itself able and at ease.

A. S., HOLYOKE, MASS.—It is with organisations as with mee. Each man has his own measure to fill, and that determines the beat of each. Some look for wealth, others for glory, others for pleasure, others for intellectual, moral or some other kind of gratification. So with organizations; some are there "to make," others to gratify eccentricities, others to educate, organize and accomplish certain results. The measure that the S. L. P. has to fill is to organize the revolution, and, to that end, educate the working class. With such a measure to fill, the Party's tactics must be outtract the elite of the workers—in other words, lay strong foundations. These don't consist in either numbers or funds. The former would vanish at the first shock; tue latter would attract cockroaches.

latter would attract cockroaches.

O. I. T., NEW YORK.—You can disperse those international Cigarmaker fakirs in more ways than one, especially if they approach you on the suasive tack. In the history of the international Union, the downight exabiling, the taking of the places of men out on strike, will be found to have been one of its leading wapons to reach supremacy by. The Alliance will not use such dastard weapons. It will smash the international fakirs, organise the trade and more powerful weapons—the weapons of integrity, that will penetrate clean across the blackest clouds of calumny, and the weapon of class-conscious propagands.

V. R., JERSEY CITY—You bet! The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is burning and biting into the consciousness of the masses, made torpid by the benumbing influence of "pure and simpledom," the principles of sense, mashood and dignity.

ciples of sense, manhood and dignity.

"JAY," ST. LOUIS, MO.—The S. L. P. would not quarrel with "Reforms," or "Reformers" either; it would leave them to make their own experience; but they start quarreling with the Party. That it happens so is simply the result of the law under which the "Reformers" operate. They start with a definite object exough, but they soon lose their clue in the intricucies of the object that they pursue, and of whose extensive ramifications they know nothing. Then they begin to fakirise. And then, of course, they start quarreling with the Party.

factory.

W. R. T. J., BUFFALO, N. Y.—By the time the campaign is well under way, you will discover that the coast is a good deal clearer for the S. L. P. then it seems likely now. "Presperity" will have worn itself threather. The Republican bragging has run over hedge and ditch with the bragarts. And what on earth have the Democrats to say? If our agitafors can take the rich—well, then, what with the Party's preaching for the last ten years, the object lessons trynished by the capitalists and proving our case, and, last but not lesst. Thu Daily Proving, the Party will pail a big vote.

A. F. Y., CINCINNATI, O.—You should not be too wroth at Mr. Thomas G. Shear-man, Single Taxer, for holding the view that England is introducing the Single Tax into Africa. Did not Mr. Shearmau's natron saint, Henry George, once reveal to giping crowds that God was a Single Taxer? If God, why not England?

D. F. M., YONKERS, N. Y.—Why should we take any notice of the several fits that the Volkszeigung is throwing daily? Our work is to administer to it the physic, in regular doses, that causes it to throw fits.

G. H. Y., VANCOUVHE, B. C.—If at an S. L. P. meeting the fleor is thrown open for all questions, and the invitation is not limited strictly to questions upon the subject of the address, then any bona fleor question concerning the Laber Question is allowable, and should be answered. Under this broad head questions regarding the S. T. & L. A. are certainly garmans.

TO SALEM, MASS. COMRADES.— Thomas Steigerwald, 150 West Randolph street. Chicago, Ill., desires to know same one of you with whom to communicate for the purpose of some information desired.

for President of the I. T. U.

SEARCHLIGHT, ST. LOUIS, MISS.—
There is an English translation of Victor Hugo's "L'Homme Qui Rit" (The Man Who Laughs); the title of the book in English is, we are under the impression, "By Order of the King."

Either Bax or Ricanor Marx' translation of Lissegarsty's "Commune" will do. Apply Labor News Co.

Don't read any "Ristory of the World."

Take up episodes by leading writers in surcession.

On the United States, take Coffny, Banwill lied the date on the unspect.

# DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

Fall Into Line and Make It a Grand

The Entertalnment Committee of the Daily People Conference Has the Floor, and Says Some Very Good Things.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting: Sunday, the 25th of March, at Grand Central Palace, is going to be a great day for the Socialists of New York and

the neighboring cites. It will also be a great day for the

DAILY PROPLE FUND. It will be a great day for the Socialists of New York, because the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the concert will be the best we have had an opportunity to hear for a long time. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra usually tunes its instruments to audiences that frequent the Metropolitan Opera House, and proletarians ropolitan Opera House, and proletarians are not in the habit of occupying front heats there. When the Entertainment Committee succeeded in engaging this orchestra for the concert, they did so with the desire to give ticket purchasers the full worth of their money, and that full worth the ticket purchasers will get. The orchestra will play under the direction of William F. Hoffmann, and the Party, and its sympathisers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon.

and its sympathizers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon.

The Entertainment Committee is broad when it comes to providing entertainments, and the platform they have provided for the Grand Central Palace affair is broad enough to at least fill the Palace. Music for those who can enjoy it, they said. All right. But what are we going to do for those who don't care for music. That was an idea; and the sext thing they did was to engage for the benefit of those who are unable to go into ecstasies over symphonies. a number of other specialities. On this feature of the programme will appear a novel exhibtion of moving, pictures, excellent vaudeville performances, and the like.

The concert will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon. It will last for two hours.

Then the vaudeville has the floor.

And at 8 o'clock in the evening will begin the bail. And that will be a hall. When a body of Socialists make up their minds to have a time, they proceed to have one; and what would the young people do, without a chance to trip the light fantastic toe? And it will be excellent tripping, too, for there will be no gawky Kangaroos there to fall; they have all fallen into the Debs Democracy.

And in the midst of it all will be the Grand Bazaar and Fair, held by the Ladles' Auxiliary of the Dally People Conference. In the bazaar there will be articles galore to go to the lucky holders of lucky tickets. The requests of the Auxiliary will be found in another column.

And it will be a great day for the Dally People Fund.

Why?

Because the Concert is bound to be a success.

But there is such a thing as just a

Because the Concert is bound to be a

Because the Concert is bound to be a success.

But there is such a thing as just a plain, everyday success, and then there is such a thing as a "howling" success. Shall we make it a howling success. Shall we make it a howling success? Well, we rather think so, and a howling success it is bound to be.

So the Entertainment Committee earnestly urges every member of the Party and every well-wipher of the Socialist Revolution to get to work selling tickets. If you can't sell tickets, you can buy; and for those places where you can get them in lots from one to a hundred, see the advertisement in another column. And remember this—if you buy your tickets at the door you pay 35 cents for them.

We will meet you, then, at the Grand Central Palace on March 25. And the more of you we meet there, the sooner shall we welcome with cheers the Socialist Republic of America.

The Entertainment Committee.

#### THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the pro-ceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

### Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same. Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a giance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Carte land the contents of t the Party since then, and desire informa-tion as to its growth anterior to their joining.

#### CONTENTS

List of Delegates. (This is interesting: get a copy and check off the Kangaroon.)
Report of the National Executive Committee:
1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
2. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
3. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
4. Fure and Simple Unions.
5. The Dewnfall of the K. of L.
6. The S. T. & L. A.
7. Farty Organization-State Committees.—
5. Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."
5. Superation of Section Cleveland.
10. Agritation Assessment.
11. Conclusion.
12. Conclusion.
13. Conclusion.
14. Conclusion.
15. Conclusion on the S. T. & L. A.
16. The Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
17. Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
18. Conclusion on the Organization of the N. E.
19. Conclusion on the Organization of the State. sion on the Organization of the State

cussion on Organization of Sections. scussion on Platform.

Sections ahould see to it that a copy of this Report is placed in every pubuc li-hrary. Ten years from now it will be a valuable historical document.

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#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street. Providence, E. L.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 800 Rich-mond street, Lendon, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, March 12, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work, Keep and Brown. John T. Keveney, the new member elected, was present. and the new committee organized by the election of John J. Kinneally as recording secretary and Alvan S. Brown as Treasurer. The vote cast for the several candidates fo National Secretary and members of the National Executive Committee stood as follows:

For National Secretary. Henry Kuhn, 488; for members of N. E. C.: Lucien Sanial, 484; Alvan S. Brown, 464; Arthur Keep, 456; Patrick Murphy, 449; John J. Kinneally, 442; Joseph H. Santer, 433; John T. keveney, 223; Louis P. Weber, 138; John Draman, 106; Bernard O'Toole, 105; John F. Martin, 68.

The financial report for the week ending March 10 showed receipts, \$139.62; expenditures, \$88.74. The secretary reported that a suit to recover \$215 from the New Yorker Volkszeitung for copies of the Socialist Almanac had resulted in the Volkszeitung surrending 280 copies of the Almanac at the Party's headquarters, No. 61 Beekman street, and also paying for the balance. Attention is called to a typrographical error in the semi annual financial report of the N. E. C., published in last issue. Instead of \$1.916.31, the figure given for total receipts including balance on hand July 1, 1899, the figure should be \$2.295.68.

Several communications were received in regard to the German party organ, the Socialistiche Arbeiter-Zeitung. Inquirers will please note that this paper is the property of the S. L. P., mailing list, title and Post Offise permit, the Volksfreund, of Cleveland, having undertaken the printing of same. Section Essex County, N. J., gave notice that the decision of the National Board of Appeals, setting aside the suspension of Jules Magnette, would be appealed from to the national convention. Section Ouakerstown, Pa., reported expulsion of Charles A. Hess for having accepted a nomination from the Democratic party. Scandinavian Section New York reported expulsion of Joseph Tellier for withholding funds collecte

#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, March 8; Present: Cohen, Luck. Vogt, Murphy, DeLeon and Brower: Murphy in the chair.

Communications:
One from D. A. 12, of Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the strike of the textile workers had been declared off, and that a slight advance in wages had been gained.—Secretary is instructed to request D. A. 12 for a full account of the settlement, to be published in THE PROPLE.

settlement, to be published in The Peo-PLE.

One from D. A. 49, appealing for as-sistance for the members of L. A. 290, Sing Sing, Shoeworkers, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.—The appeal was indorsed and ordered pub-lished in The People.

One from Denver, Colo., in relation to the movement in general.—Referred to the National Secretary of the Party.

On from Mount Vernon, N. Y., re-questing information how to organize a Local Alliance.—Attended to by Secre-tary.

tary.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., giving statement of the last settlement of the United Mine Workers' with the operators, which allows the operators to run the truck stores.—Referred to THE PEOPLE for publication.

Communications were also received from

PLE for publication.

Communications were also received from Yonkers and Buffalo. N. Y.; Providence. R. I.; Scattle, Wash.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; London. Ont.; Brisben. Pa.; New London and New Britain, Conn.; Montreal, Can.; Lynn, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

ctc.
Charters were granted to:
Agents' and Canvassers', Norfolk, Va.
Metal Workers, Bridgeport, Conn.
All Locals and Districts are requested
to hold Festivals on May 1 and forward
the proceeds to the Dally Prople Fund.
Secretary reported that the employees
of Davis & Co., cisar manufacturers, had
been organised and that the of Davis & Co., cirar manufacturers. had been organized and that this was now a label shop of the Alliance. Secretary also reported that the employees of Kerbs & Spiess (cigarmakers) had gone on strike to-day. Part of the employees were Alliance members, part International men, but the majority of them were unorganized.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.
W. L. BROWER, Fin Sec.

TORONTO—At the last meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., it was resolved unanimously:

"That Section Toronto, S. L. P., endorses Proris, 61 Beeka'an street. New York, and recognizes it as the means of communicating with sister sections in Canada."

#### MARSACHUSETTS.

WOBURN—The Section holds business meetings on first and third Mondays each month in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street.

#### MINNESOTA.

The regular meeting was held in St. PaulMonday, March 5. Present were Spettel,
Potter, Pederson, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson.
Absent Hansen; excused. Communications were received and disposed of from
Winona, Henning, Osseo, Fergus Falls, Red
Wing, Mera, Duluth and Hawley, Minn;
Deronda, Wis.; New York city. Sections
and members-at-large nominated for Governor, Carl Thiel of Duluth, Ed Kris of
Duluth, D. A. Potter of St. Paul, W. B.
Hammond, of Minneapolis; for electors,
C. W. Brausborg of Henning, C. G. Davidson of St. Paul, G. T. Spettel of St. Paul,
W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis; Louis
Dworschak of Duluth, Frank Anderson of
Minneapolis. The State Secretary
directed to ascertain if the comrades named
would accept, and submit the names of
those as accepting to the membership for
general vots, to be returned before the first
fionday in April. Section St. Paul reported good progress in its work, as also
did Section Minneapolis. The latter Section had organized a promising branch on
the South Bids. Hammond reported results of visit to Winous, showing good work
being done there. Seventeen applicants in
Winous, were elected members-at-large.
Resolutions of consistence on the deaths of
Danielson and Starkey of Sweden were
adopted and ordered published. Beceipts,
\$4; appropriations, \$13.18.

W. B. Hammons,
Baccarding Secretary. Profix is an invitation to su

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE

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E. Elmer Cerren.

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John J. Kelly, 63 Grattan street.

Louis Ballhaus, 26 W. Court street.

M. Strauss, "Elbe." Fiat 5.

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P. C. Christiansen, 304 Professor street.
Fritz Felder, 31 Carl street.

CLINTON, 10WA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL:
Jos. T. Brecks.

DAYTON, OHIO:

DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge strest.

P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street. J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.

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ERIE, PA.;

Fred. Unimann, 656 W. Uth street.

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M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.;

H. Ormerod, 29 Beacon street.

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F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.

HANTFORD, CONN.;

Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.

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Ernest C. Peabody, 1-9 Eim street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.;

J. T. L. Remiey, 2423 Station street,

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.;

J. De Castro. 741 W. Raliroad street,

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John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.

LEADVILLE, COLO.;

M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.;

Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.;

J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LOS ROELES, CAL.

LOUIS VILLE, KY.;

Louis Rentelmann, 205% South Main street,
Room 7.

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Thos. Sweeny, 1400 High street,
IOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Ower, 244 West Manchester street,
LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 350 Washington street,
Moke EESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 832 Lyncoln street,
Malden, Mass.:
Philip Rowland, 133 Maiden street,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

Leon Lacosto, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.

PASCOAG, R. I.

Gus Marsin, Box 325.

PATERISON, N. J.:

John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.:

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PEERSKILL, N. Y.:

Chas. Zolot, 15114 Main street.

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Carl Kirk, 130 dermantown avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.

Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.

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Chas. Helsing, Box 180.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wm. I. Marshall, 1012 Fifth avenue.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.:

C. C. Crolly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.:

Lavrence Lee, Box 206, Oinesville, R. L.

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Nixon Elliott, 1025 Herkley avenue.

READING, PA.

Silas Hinkel, 167 Cotton street.

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SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Bert Jacobson, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
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Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
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Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.

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Otto Beckar, 348 Broadway.

John Rapp. 23 Niagars avenue.

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W. P. Evans, P. O.

John Happ. 23 Nightra avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

W. P. Evans, P. O.

WATERBURY, CONN.

John Neubert, 35 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Charles W. Peckham, Box 372.

WILKINSBURG, PA.:

Jea, A. McCoonell.

WOUNSOCKET, R. 1.:

Frank L. Fogarty, 36 Front street.

WORNSOCKET, MASS:

John Younglohns, 25 So. Bridge street.

YONKERS, N. Y.:

Alex. Boumdis, 2 Archer street.

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Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep creast accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purposes.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE

#### Appeal for Aid.

COMPADES—On January 31 the members of Local Alliance No. 290, employees of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, of Sing Sing, N. Y., were compelled to strike against a reduction in wages and to maintain their organization.

tion.

For six weeks the Local Alliance men depended entirely upon their own resources, and fought the company almost to a standstill; as their resources are now almost exhausted they have requested D. A. 49 to assist them financially. Their request for assistance was considered by District Alliance 49 on Sunday, March 4, and it was decided to give them all the financial aid possible, and to appeal to all siter Local Alliances, District Alliances and sympathizers, and to request the General Executive Board to indorse the appeal.

the General Executive Defense the appeal.

The appeal was read before the meeting of the General Executive Board on Thursday, March 8, and indorsed.

Send all moneys direct to W. L. Brower, General Secretary, No. 23 Duane street, New York city, and the same will be acknowledged in the official organ, The People. Fraternally yours,

W. L. Brower, Gen. Sec.

#### Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

21st A. D., Br. 2 (additional). 4.00

Julius Hammer, Secretary.

#### DAILY PEOPLE MASS-MEETING.

The Dally Prople Conference has called a mass-meeting to be held at the headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts No. 481 Willis avenue, New York, on Sunday, March 18, at 3 p. m. The speakers on this occasion will be Thomas A. Hickey, A. S. Brown and Lucien Sanial.

#### Form of Pledge for Use of ludividual Sympathizers.

To HENRY KUHN, National Secretary S L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York.

Name..... Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part pay-

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

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### Is the "Bull Pen" Serino?

During the last few days the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, received numerous inquiries as to the selling ca-pacity of "The Bull Pen." The follow-ing communications will answer the in-quiries:

quiries:
Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1900.
Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor
News Company, New York City.
Dear Comrade: District Alliance No.
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Literary Agent, Sec. Chicago.

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P., JOHN HOBBES. P., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900.
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Office of Il Proleiorio, 176 West Houston street.
Office of Prodds, 414 East 71st street.
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### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Map. m., at 261 Hudson street.
th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 200 Hudson street.
th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 5 the 3d 10th—Every Wednesday, 5 the 3d 10th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 6 p. m., at Club Rooms, 52 beast 11th street.
th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 6 p. m., at Club Rooms, 7d Ludlow street.
th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 344 the—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 344 the 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 344 t

ptn—Ist and of about a yenue.

12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club 1184 Delaucys street.

13th—Ist and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Rooms, 411 West 30th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club a southwest corner of 11th street and avenue.

Booms, 441 West 39th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club southwest corner of 11th street as avenue.

15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8. Club Booms, 441 West 39th street.

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club 198 Avenue C.

16th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 281. Avnue B.

19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 m.

2310 Broadway.

20th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 3. West 1.3d street.

26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 3. West 1.3d street.

27th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 3. West 1.3d street.

27th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 1706 First avenue.

28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club 242 East 80th street.

30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club 242 East 80th street.

30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Booms, 1706 First avenue.

2d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Booms, 1706 First avenue.

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8 Hooms, 168 East 100th street.

3th and 35th—Every Boom, 41 East 11th and 35th—Every First avenue.

8 Branch—Last Sunday in mean and the street.

1talian Branch—Last Sunday in mean and the street.

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2539 West 50th street.

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4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 22 Greene avenue
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 betlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Kier Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 116.
Third avenue.

7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 118.
Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wursier
Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 42
12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturuay, 8 p. m., corse
Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Taundays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 44
Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112
Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schelllein's Hall, corast lemont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District. Branch 1—Every Friday, 1 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford seenue.
7th District (Pollsh)—1st Wednesday is month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 % Third strenue.

# Trades' & Societies' Directory

Standing advertisements of trades values and oher societies 'not exceeding five line) will be inserted under this bandle benefiter at the rate of \$5.00 per annual.

Organizations should not lose and a concertuality of advertising their places of meetings.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUA TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Will ave. Business meeting every Friday s-ing. Free reading room and pool par-open day and evening. Free lectures sy-Sunday evening. Subscriptions for paper taken. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. every first and third Sunday, at 2 at Kramer's riall, 167 S. Howard Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartes

SECTION ESSEX COUNAL, SLF. County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 am, in of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 and field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HABTFORD, S.L.P. Heatters, 284 Asylum st. Boom 16. to Committee meets 1st and 24. Table Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 2 (Aserican) 2d and 4th Monday of at 8 p. m.,

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCE A meets at International Hall, 251 E. Ge sees at, near Michigan st, upstical lectures and discussion on questions raining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which a served for business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, LP. quarters and free reading room, 208 % Main st. Public meetings every sure 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 % with street, corner Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, beatering of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 160 E. 1041 Business meeting every Tossis, reading room open from 7.30 to 19 m. Subsc'pt'ns for this paper taken to NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 774 T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th 144 at 8 p. m., at E. 11th street.

at 8 p. m., at E. tary, K. Wa., trg. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LAND PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Francis Dec., S.L.P. headquarters, 253 Grand Westville Br. meets every 2d Taxon St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SCANDINÁVIAN SE. N. S.L.P. meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month 4t 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 at tion orders taken for the Scand. See weekly, Arbetaren.

BCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BEANCE meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month at a.m., at Linnes Hall, 319 Atlastic senue, Brooklyn. PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL USE L.A. 83, S. T. & L. meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460

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